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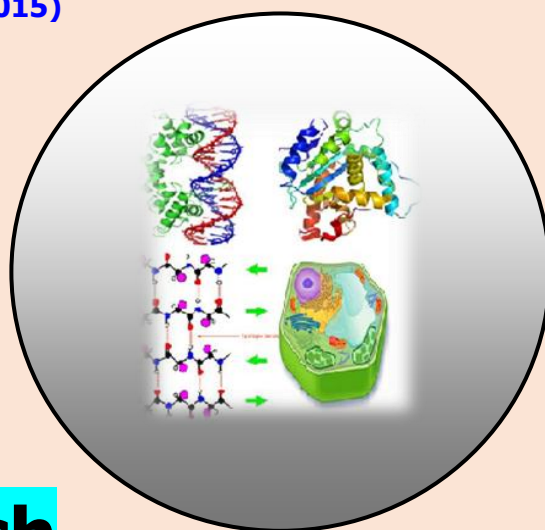
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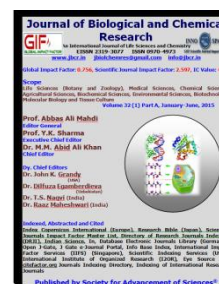
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Role of Environmental Planning in Urbanism

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ABSTRACT

As a key issue in Iran's urban development, urbanization creates increasing pressure on the environment. Thus, a better understanding of the relationship between urbanization and the environment is necessary for Iran makers to realize sustainable urbanization development. Environmental planning is the process of facilitating decision making to carry out land development with the consideration given to the natural environment, social, political, economic and governance factors and provides a holistic framework to achieve sustainable outcomes. A major goal of environmental planning is to create sustainable communities, which aim to conserve and protect undeveloped land. The environmental planning specialization deals with the protection and stewardship of air, water, land and other natural resources. Concerns include both the management of natural resources directly, as well as the mitigation of adverse impacts on these resources caused by human settlements and activities. Urban planning focuses on public health and urban design.

Key words: *Environmental planning, Urbanism and Land.*

INTRODUCTION

Urbanism is the study of the characteristic ways of interaction of inhabitants of towns and cities (urban areas) with the built environment. However, in some contexts internationally Urbanism is synonymous with Urban Planning, and the Urbanist refers to an Urban Planner. Urban design is the process of designing and shaping cities, towns and villages. In contrast to architecture, which focuses on the design of individual buildings, urban design deals with the larger scale of groups of buildings, streets and public spaces, whole neighborhoods and districts, and entire cities, with the goal of making urban areas functional, attractive, and sustainable.

Land use planning

Urban planners are predominantly concerned with the regulation of land use, development and subdivision, with the intent of achieving the desired urban planning outcome.

Regulation of land use and development is achieved via the drafting and adoption of planning instruments designed to influence the land use and built form goals of the jurisdiction. The planning instruments take the form of legislation and policy, and have a wide variety of terms across jurisdictions including acts and regulations, rules, codes, schemes, plans, policies, and manuals; and often a combination of some of these. The planning instruments often spatially zone land or reserve the land for certain purposes, presented in the form of a zoning map or plan. The urban planner is tasked with preparing planning instruments and zoning plans. Further, given urban development is rarely static and the goals of urban planning change from time to time, the urban planner will be responsible for continuously maintaining planning instruments and zoning plans to ensure they are kept up-to-date.

Consultation with the community and other stakeholders is generally desired by urban planners in most jurisdictions when planning instruments are prepared and updated. The level of consultation will vary depending on the project.

The urban planner will also be responsible for implementing the planning instruments. This is achieved through a permit process, where the proponent of a proposed development, a change in land use, or the proposed subdivision of an allotment will be required to obtain a permit, approval, license, or consent for the proposed development or change of use. An urban planner will be tasked with considering the proposal and determining whether it complies with the intent and the specific provisions of the applicable planning instruments and zoning plans. Depending on the jurisdiction, the urban planner may have authority to determine the proposal; otherwise the planner will present a recommendation to the decision-maker, often a panel of non-planners (for example, the elected council of a local government). While concerned with future development, an urban planner will occasionally be responsible for investigating development or land use which had been undertaken without authorization. In many jurisdictions urban planners can require that unauthorized land use cease and unauthorized development is returned to its predevelopment condition; or alternatively retrospectively approve the unauthorized development or land use.



Figure 1. Show the urban planning road tunnel either side of the standard Avenue tunnel.



Figure 2. Show 7.5m road tunnel either side of the standard Avenue tunnel.



Figure 3. Show Euro Tunnel.

The Relationship between Urbanization and Industrialization Essay

The industrial Revolution, starting in late 18th century, had a significant urbanizing effect. Industrialization is the basic driving force of urbanization and urbanization, cities, are the important land for industrialization. Industrialization and urbanization are just like brothers that grow and develop together and developed each other (Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia, 1997). Industrialization is the initiator of urbanization and urbanization is the inevitable result of industrialization. The inventions of railroad tracks, automobiles, telephones, airplanes and electricity are a part of industrialization and the growth of cities, urbanization, during the late 1800s and early 1900s. There are more job opportunities and a greater variety of jobs. These conditions are increased during times of change from a pre-industrial society to an industrial one (www.bbc.com, 2002). It is at this time that many new commercial businesses were made possible, which created new jobs and opportunities. This transformation is called industrialization, which is the process of social and economic change that transforms a human group from a pre industrial society into an industrial one.



Figure 4. Build a ship tunnel.



Figure 5. Channel Tunnel UK Terminal.

The Industrial period also brought upon many factories. During this period many factories were built due to production demand. The new factories created new jobs which forced many to migrate into the city for work.

For many workers, the commute from the countryside or outskirts of the city was too far or too expensive, so many early factory workers moved to live within close proximity of the factory, some even living in work dormitories within the factories themselves. Bill gates once stated that “I thought digital technology would eventually reverse urbanization, and so far that hasn't happened. But people always overestimate how much will change in the next three years, and they underestimate how much will change over the next 10 years.



Figure 6. Show Environmental Planning.

This is a list of urban theorists notable in their field, in alphabetical order:

- Christopher Alexander
- Donald Appleyard (1928-1982)
- Michael E. Arth
- Christopher Charles Benninger
- Walter Block
- Peter Calthorpe
- Manuel Castells
- Ildefons Cerdà (1815-1876)
- Gordon Cullen
- Mike Davis
- Constantinos Doxiadis (1914-1975)
- Andres Duany
- Richard Florida
- Joel Garreau
- Patrick Geddes (1854-1932)
- Jan Gehl
- Paul Goodman
- Percival Goodman
- Adam Greenfield
- David Harvey

- Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928)
- Allan Jacobs
- Jane Jacobs (1916-2006)
- Rob Krier
- Le Corbusier
- Henri Lefebvre (1901-1991)
- Kevin A. Lynch (1918-1984)
- Richard L. Meier
- Lewis Mumford (1895-1990)

CONCLUSION

The environmental planning assessments encompass areas such as land use, socio-economics, transportation, economic and housing characteristics, air pollution, noise pollution, the wetlands, habitat of the endangered species, flood zones susceptibility, coastal zones erosion, and visual studies among others, and is referred to as an Integrated environmental planning assessment. It is the ability to analyze environmental issues that will facilitate critical decision making. Urban designers are similar to urban planners when preparing design guidelines, regulatory frameworks, legislation, advertising, etc. Urban planners also overlap with architects, landscape architects, transportation engineers and industrial designers.

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